

State of Hawai'i  
DEPARTMENT OF LAND AND NATURAL RESOURCES  
Division of State Parks  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

October 14, 2010

Board of Land and Natural Resources  
State of Hawai'i  
Honolulu, Hawai'i

**Subject:** Request the Board of Land and Natural Resources to Accept the Recommendations Proposed in the Draft Master Plan and Endorse the Preparation of an EIS for Hā'ena State Park, Hā'ena, Kaua'i

Hā'ena State Park, within Ha'ena ahupua'a in the district of Halele'a (house of happiness), lies at the end of Kūhiō Highway on Kaua'i's north shore. Its location at the end of the road, contributes to its being the third most heavily visited park within the system, with more than 742,000 visitors annually. Comprised of 65.7 acres involving three parcels, two of which are owned by the division, and a third parcel of 0.68 acre owned by the County of Kaua'i, it contains numerous natural, historic, and cultural resources of statewide significance.

The considerable historic and cultural resources, archaeological sites and burial remains has resulted in the Hā'ena Archaeological Complex being listed on both the National and Hawai'i Register of Historic Places. Extending from Kē'ē Beach to Limahuli Stream, the complex represents a large, complete, and intact complex containing a range of surface and subsurface archaeological features dating from early prehistoric (ca.AD 989), the earliest known date for Kaua'i settlement up to the recent historic period and including the settlement at Taylor Camp (ca. 1969-1977). The complex is made up of Kauluapā'oa Heiau, Keahualaka hula platform, rock shelters, enclosures, subsurface cultural deposits, several burial sites, including a cemetery, two wet caves, prehistoric and modern house sites that include Lohi'au's house platform, as well as an extensive agricultural complex. Hā'ena State Park has notable natural resources and a cultural landscape of regional importance, some of which are described in this report to the Board.

The park lies on a wide coastal plain formed by colluvial and alluvial deposition with a fringing reef and extensive sand dunes. The park's boundaries are defined by Limahuli Stream on the east, the ocean to the north and west and the cliffs of Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Park on its southern boundary. Previous archaeological studies indicate that the entire coastal flat behind the dunes was developed with irrigated lo'i terraces which had its origin in prehistory (Major and Carpenter 2000). While a large portion of the park is at an elevation of 10 to 30 feet, mauka of Kūhiō Highway and inside Hā'ena State Park, the Nāpali cliffs rise to nearly 500 feet asl. Beyond the park boundaries, inside the adjacent Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Park, shoreline cliffs rise to more than 800 feet.

Kē'ē Beach and Lagoon are situated at the end of the highway and is the place where most of the visitors spend their recreational time. Resources of visual as well as recreational value can be found in the views of

Kēʻē and beyond from the heiau and hula platform. Kēʻē is the setting for one of the more famous moʻolelo and has extreme cultural importance to native Hawaiians and hula practitioners. It is where the love story of Pele and Lohiʻau originated, a story that needs to be told in a shorter version to understand its significant role in the development of Hāʻena as a place of renowned cultural importance.

When Pele was looking for a place to make her home and to be safe from one of her sisters, she went to Kēʻē. Although she eventually found her home on the island of Hawaiʻi, she was lured back to Kauaʻi by the beating of Lohiʻau's drums. Returning to Kēʻē, Pele found Lohiʻau and fell in love with him, but every time she dug a cave to make a place for the two of them, she met with water. In her spiritual body, she left Kauaʻi, promising Lohiʻau that she would soon return for him. After a lengthy wait, Lohiʻau, in despair, hung himself and his body was placed in a cave above Kēʻē that was guarded by two moʻo (lizard) sisters, Kilioe and Aka. Hiʻiaka and Wahine-ʻomaʻo arriving as Pele's envoys found Lohiʻau dead and Hiʻiaka killed the two moʻo. With prayers and herbs, Hiʻiaka restored Lohiʻau's life and took him to Pele who at the time had destroyed Hiʻiaka's *lehua* forest. Angry, Hiʻiaka embraced Lohiʻau and Pele responded by covering him with lava. Hiʻiaka dug a tunnel from the sea to Pele's fire pit and almost succeeded in killing Pele, but was persuaded not to by her brothers. Her brothers restored Lohiʻau's life and sent him after Hiʻiaka who had returned to Kauaʻi. There they married and spent the rest of their lives together at Kēʻē (Wichman 1998: 130).

Mauka of Kūhiō Highway, near Kēʻē Beach is Lohiau's house platform. A dry stack rock platform made of earth and stone filled with an unpaved terrace that is 80 feet long, 54 feet wide and 8.5 feet at its highest part is located at the base of the bluff near the Kalalau trailhead. Kauluapāʻoa Heiau is built into the slope of the bluff as an unenclosed stone terrace that measures 60 feet by 100 feet standing twenty feet at its highest corner. The heiau surface is comprised of various levels, different pavements and short walls in which can be found pits to place posts or images. One of the pits, 12 by 15 feet with a depth of 2 to 5 feet was possibly used to hold decomposed offerings (Emory 1927).

Keahualaka hula platform, also known as Lohiʻau's pavilion and shrine by Bennett, are two rock faced terraces leveled with earth. While the upper terrace is manmade, the rest of this feature is entirely natural with a front consisting of a line of boulders and the top a natural rocky slope. A hālau, or long building open at both ends is presumed to have stood on this platform where hula was performed before the kuahu, or altar. The heiau, hula platform, and Lohiʻau's house platform are associated with a boulder called Kilioe, situated near the edge of an ocean cliff wherein was placed umbilical cords after birth (pōhaku piko). Legends say that the boulder Kilioe is the physical remains of one of the two moʻo (lizard) sisters who challenged Pele when she arrived at Kēʻē to later steal Lohiʻau's spirit from his body (Andrade 2008).

The Makana, a triangular shaped mountain peak standing 1,280 feet asl and located on the southern end of the park is a prominent feature in the landscape. As recently as 1925, firebrands made up of hau (*Hibiscus tiliaceus*) or pāpala (*Charpentiera*) wood whose soft cores burned before its outer layers were thrown from its top. With the right conditions, the firebrands would fall and rise, traveling slowly a mile or more over the ocean leaving a trail of glowing embers that could be seen afar. These events usually were reserved for special occasions to welcome visiting aliʻi or sacred ceremonies like chiefly graduations.

Two wet caves, Waiakanaloa and Waiakapala'e are believed to have been existing lava tubes made bigger by wave action during the Pleistocene. Waiakanaloa, is located in the pali face on the south side of Kūhiō Highway, its waters thought to have restorative properties and thus, were reserved for the ali'i. Waiakapala'e, water of the lace fern, is east of Waiakanaloa further up the pali slope and has legendary associations.

Two former loko also within the park flood seasonally and are designated wetlands on the US Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetland Inventory. Loko Naia is thought to have been a loko kalo or low lying area for the planting of taro. In 1977, archaeological testing found evidence of 'auwai and agricultural soils, indicating an agricultural use of this feature. South of Loko Naia, adjacent to Kūhiō Highway is a buried fishpond and loko kalo, called Loko Kē'ē. Testing also indicates its use as a kalo lo'i.

Other resources in the park worth noting are the dune complex, Limahuli Stream, Allerton Estate, the Kalalau trailhead, cemeteries, a poi mill and the highway itself. In total, these features have multiple conflicting and complementary values. For example, Kē'ē Beach and Lagoon are natural resources complete with coral reefs and marine fishes. The beach is a primary destination for most of the park visitors having recreational activities such as swimming, snorkeling and sunbathing. Both of these features have high scenic value and is often the reason visitors venture to the end of the highway. Subsistence fishing still takes place at Kē'ē and contributes to the site having cultural significance. Kauluapa'ōa heiau and Keahualaka hula platform on the other hand have high archaeological value and a specific cultural use that are not appropriate in a recreational context. As such, management principles and objectives should be customized to acknowledge the interrelationship of values.

The master plan seeks to express management objectives and strategies designed to protect, restore, preserve, and conserve the physical, cultural and historic features and to find a balance between those features and its human use and recreational activities. Resource studies were completed in the 1990s in the following areas: botanical, beach and ocean recreation, historical and cultural, social impact, taro lo'i restoration, and a burial treatment plan. The current planning project included identification and analysis of existing site and drainage issues, water / wastewater / electrical systems, marine and nearshore resources, rockfall hazard and a cultural impact assessment as well as analysis of traffic impacts and wildland resources. The many outstanding features that are found in Hā'ena, results in a dynamic and continuous mix of visitors with a local resident community passionate about its cultural sites and legendary associations as much as its geological, biological, and archaeological qualities that are seeking to preserve, interpret, and protect them for future generations.

In recognition of this consuming affection the community has for Hā'ena and the interrelationships that are critical to developing strategies to manage and care for the area, this process focused on bringing together the human resources in the community that were knowledgeable in the areas of cultural resources / Hā'ena 'ohana, environmental issues, recreational uses, nonprofits / community organizations, business, and agency interests. Discussions with nearly 200 individuals by email and telephone resulted in the formation of a Master Plan Advisory Committee comprised of 32 individuals (Attachment A) amongst whom advice and perspectives were shared in three day long weekend meetings and a site visit for ground truthing. Using the earlier community preferred plan as a base, the MPAC evaluated, refined, and enhanced the master plan with the State's concurrence into the following recommendations.

The draft master plan is formatted with objectives and management strategies that were developed from the expressions of the community desires for Hā'ena, the State's responsibilities involving public access, public safety and the provision for recreational opportunities, and the recommendations offered in the technical studies. For the sake of brevity, all of the strategies presented in the draft master plan document, are included as Attachment B. However, some of the primary ones are described below in a format starting with the objective followed by its corresponding management strategy.

Objective: Establishment of a cultural advisory group made up of cultural practitioners having knowledge specific to Hā'ena.

Management Strategy: Consultation with the cultural advisory group on proposed management actions, construction projects, interpretive programs and devices.

Objective: Consideration of creative management structures in managing and maintaining the park.

Management Strategy: Consider a third-party lease agreement between State Parks and a community-based hui to operate the park. This option is preferred by the MPAC.

Options: The park operated by means of a State / Community partnership.  
State Parks to continue management of the park.

Objective: Generate revenues through entrance or parking fees.

Management Strategy: The MPAC recommends all funds to stay at the park to support its maintenance, improvements, staffing and programs.

Options: A portion of the funds generated to stay at the park for maintenance, improvements, staffing, and programs. The remainder used to support the needs of the entire system.

No dedicated funds to Hā'ena State Park.

Objective: Provision of safe and convenient public access and a quality outdoor recreational experience, by managing the volume of visitors.

Management Strategy: Limit vehicular access beyond the parking lot to special access for ADA, emergency vehicles, lifeguards, park maintenance and cultural practitioners.

Install a gate across Kūhiō Highway to limit access beyond the parking lot.

Options: Maintain limited parking area at Kē'ē Beach including accessible parking areas in compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended.

Consider a pass system for special access vehicles.

Objective: Limit the number of parking spaces in the lot to 108.

Management Strategy: Improve parking efficiency by striping parking stalls.

Objective: Establish management of Keahualaka hula platform , Kauluapā'oa heiau and surrounding historic and geological features as a top priority for park management and restoration.

Management Strategy: Engage the cultural advisory group to help with access, maintenance and interpretation.

Preserve and restore existing historic structures within the hula complex to support cultural activities.

Restore Kauluapā'oa heiau and Keahualaka hula platform.

Maintain the foundation of the Allerton house site and use as a staging area for hula.

Maintain the Allerton caretaker's cottage in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

Management Strategy: Limit access to the hula complex to cultural practitioners or by managed visits, in a program developed with the cultural advisory group.

Management Strategy: Develop a maintenance program for the physical upkeep of the hula complex.

Objective: Preserve, restore, and reconnect the community to the agricultural complex and maintain it as a living archaeological and cultural system.

Management Strategy: Continue implementation of the lo'i restoration plan. Design water diversion and transmission system in consideration of flows from Limahuli Stream.

Objective: Provide and restore access to scenic resources.

Management Strategy: Control and/or removal of non-native, invasive trees that obscure views of scenic resources.

Finally, a list of administrative tasks and the physical improvements necessary to implement the plan is provided as Attachment C.

RECOMMENDATION:

Request that the Board accept the objectives and management strategies contained in the draft Master Plan and endorse the preparation of an EIS for Hā'ena State Park in the district of Halele'a, Kaua'i.

Respectfully Submitted:

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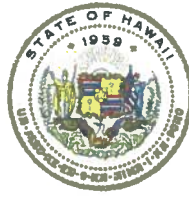
Daniel S. Quinn  
State Parks Administrator

A handwritten signature in blue ink, possibly reading "For", written in a cursive style.

APPROVED FOR SUBMITTAL:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "L. Thielen", written in a cursive style.

Laura H. Thielen  
Chairperson



STATE OF HAWAII  
Department of Land and Natural Resources

**Hā'ena State Park Master Plan Advisory Committee Members**

|          |                             |   |
|----------|-----------------------------|---|
| 1., 2.   | Thomas & Annie Hashimoto    | Kupuna & Hā'ena 'Ohana  |
| 3.       | Cathy Ham Young Pfeffer     | Kupuna & Hā'ena 'Ohana  |
| 4.       | Henrietta Phillips          | Kupuna & Hā'ena 'Ohana  |
| 5.       | Lono Brede                  | Hā'ena 'Ohana   |
| 6.       | Presley Wann                | Hā'ena 'Ohana   |
| 7.       | Kehaulani Kekua             | Kumu for Halau Palaihiwa O Kaipuawai  |
| 8.       | 'Aikane Alapa'i             | Cultural Practitioner, Halau Palaihiwa O Kaipuawai                                      |
| 9.       | Sabra Kauka                 | Garden Island RC&D, Inc.  |
| 10., 11. | Chipper and Hau'oli Wichman | National Tropical Botanical Garden, Director and CEO,<br>Executive Assistant to the CEO |
| 12.      | Jeff Chandler               | Hui Maka'ainana o Makana, President   |
| 13.      | Kaimi Hermosura             | Hui Maka'ainana o Makana, VP  |
| 14.      | Keli'i Alapa'i              | Hui Maka'ainana o Makana, 'Ohana Council Chair  |
| 15..     | Naomi Yokotake              | Hanalei Hawaiian Civic Club   |
| 16.      | Carlos Andrade              | UH Center for Hawaiian Studies  |
| 17.      | Maka'ala Ka'aumoana         | Hanalei Watershed Hui, Exec. Director   |
| 18.      | Kawika Winter               | Limahuli Garden and Preserve, Director  |
| 19.      | Barbara Robeson             | Hanalei Roads Committee   |
| 20.      | Caren Diamond               | Protect Our Neighborhoods 'Ohana  |
| 21.      | Carl Berg                   | Surfrider Foundation  |
| 22.      | Carl Imperato               | Hanalei - Hā'ena Community Association  |
| 23.      | Sue Kanoho                  | Kaua'i Visitors Bureau  |
| 24.      | Julie Schuller              | Princeville Community Association   |
| 25.      | Joel Guy                    | Kaua'i North Shore Business Council   |
| 26.      | Mehana Vaughn               | Doctorate Student   |
| 27.      | Web Godinez                 | Kayaks Kaua'i   |
| 28.      | Kathryn Keala               | Office of Hawaiian Affairs, O'ahu Office  |
| 29.      | Kaliko Santos               | Office of Hawaiian Affairs, Kaua'i Office   |
| 30.      | Imai Aiu                    | County of Kaua'i, Planning Dept., Deputy Director                                       |
| 31.      | Atta Forrest                | Makai Watch Coordinator   |
| 32.      | Ray McCormick               | District Engineer, DOT Highways Division  |

## ***4.0 Master Plan Management Goals, Objectives, and Strategies***

The Master Plan has its foundation in the 2001 draft park plan that was developed with the benefit of extensive public input and technical studies, including a Social Impact Assessment (SIA). This master plan reflects updated input from the community and the Master Plan Community Advisory Committee. Through the planning process, distinct themes surfaced pertaining to the park's cultural significance, the need to restore its resources and the spirit of the place; to re-engage the community, especially the younger generation, and the need for State Parks to work with the community in caring for the place while meeting its responsibilities of providing public access, public safety and outdoor recreational opportunities.

These themes are translated into the following goals, objectives and strategies. They were developed by synthesizing the desires of the community, the responsibilities of the State and the recommendations of technical experts delivered through the master planning process. The Master Plan Objectives in this section are followed by specific policies and management strategies pertaining to resource protection, outdoor recreation and interpretive themes and devices. The objectives are also the foundation for the specific policies and management strategies relating to park organization and operation later in this report.

- |                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| <b><u>GOAL:</u></b> | <b>RECOGNIZE THAT ALL OF THE PARK IS CULTURALLY SIGNIFICANT</b>               |
| <b><u>GOAL:</u></b> | <b>RESTORE HĀ'ENA STATE PARK AS A LIVING PLACE</b>                            |
| <b><u>GOAL:</u></b> | <b>PROVIDE PUBLIC ACCESS AND QUALITY OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL OPPORTUNITIES</b>   |
| <b><u>GOAL:</u></b> | <b>RECONNECT THE LOCAL COMMUNITY TO THE PLACE</b>                             |
| <b><u>GOAL:</u></b> | <b>UPHOLD STATE PARKS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE PUBLIC'S SAFETY AND WELFARE</b> |



## 4.1 OVERALL PARK MANAGEMENT

### 4.1.1 CULTURAL ADVISORY GROUP

**Objective:** Establish a Cultural Advisory Group to advise State Parks and park management on all matters regarding the park.

**Management Strategy:** The Cultural Advisory Group should be composed of cultural practitioners with knowledge specific to Hā'ena (See also Section 5.0 of this report).

**Management Strategy:** Consult with the Cultural Advisory Group on proposed management actions and construction projects as well as interpretive programs and devices.

### 4.1.2 PARK MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

**Objective:** Consider creative management structures in operating the park.

**Management Strategy:** The MPAC recommendation is for a community-based hui to manage the entire park.

- Consider third-party lease agreement between State Parks and community-based hui to operate the park.

**Management Strategy:** Operate the park under a State Park/Community Partnership.

- State Parks oversees park management but involves Hā'ena community through staffing and or contracting with community groups for portions of park management or operational needs.
- Consider a wide range of partnership opportunities.

**Management Strategy:** State Parks continues to manage the park.

- If State Parks continues to manage the park, the MPAC feels strongly that the status quo is not acceptable. The MPAC recommends that changes must be made to better protect and care for the cultural and natural resources at the park.

### 4.1.3 FEES

**Objective:** Generate funds through entrance and or parking fees.

Management Strategy: The MPAC recommendation is for all funds generated at the park remain at the park to support its maintenance, improvements, staffing and programs.

- This strategy may be in conflict with overall State Park policies and ability to support and manage other parks in the statewide system.
- A third-party lease agreement may lend itself to facilitating this strategy and give the management hui control over funds.

Management Strategy: Dedicate a portion of funds generated at the park to remain at the park to support park maintenance, improvements, staffing and programs.

- This strategy may help to support park operational needs but may result in shortfalls compromising resource management.

Management Strategy: No funds dedicated to Hā'ena State Park.

- On-going management and resource protection could be in jeopardy.
- This strategy may result in a deficient number of staff to maintain upkeep of one of the State's most popular parks.

#### **4.1.4 PARK ACCESS & PARKING OBJECTIVES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

**Objective:** Manage the volume of visitors to provide convenient and safe public access and quality outdoor recreational opportunities.

Management Strategy: Limit vehicular access beyond the parking lot to special access for ADA, emergency vehicles, lifeguards, park maintenance and cultural practices.

- Install a gate across Kūhiō Highway to limit access beyond the parking lot.
- Maintain limited parking area at Kē'e beach, including accessible parking areas in compliance with the Americans with Disability Act of 1990.
- Consider a pass system for special access vehicles. Automated gates are not recommended due to maintenance requirements and potential for damage and vandalism.

Management Strategy: Limit the number of legal parking spaces within the main parking lot to 108 spaces.

- Stripe parking stalls to improve parking efficiency.
- Develop a public information system to inform the public when the main parking lot is full. Examples include updating electronic

signage in neighboring communities of Hanalei or Princeville, using the State Parks website or sending updates to hotels.

**Management Strategy:** Institute a parking fee as an access management tool.

- Structure a fee system that encourages desired turnover.
- Consider different fees for overnight, permitted campers using the Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Area.
- Provide options for kama'aina rates and annual passes for regular visitors.

**Management Strategy:** Institute a shuttle service as an alternate means of access.

- Present orientation and educational information during the ride to the park.

**Objective:** Access management should not discourage or diminish the experience and should serve to reconnect the local community to the park.

**Management Strategy:** Enforce parking restrictions within and outside the park, so that resources are not put at risk by inappropriate activities and overflow parking does not adversely affect surrounding land owners.

**Objective:** Adapt access management over time.

**Management Strategy:** Set a schedule to assess successes, difficulties of parking and access management system on a regular basis. Institute an administrative mechanism for making operational changes to the access management system.

**Objective:** Permit pedestrian and bicycle access regardless of time of day to support low-impact outdoor recreation.

**Management Strategy:** Permit non-motorized bicycle and pedestrian access into the park.

- Configure the vehicle control gate at the main parking area to allow pedestrian and bicycle access even when gate is locked.

## 4.2 RESOURCE MANAGEMENT CONCEPTS: OBJECTIVES AND MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

### 4.2.1 CULTURAL RESOURCES

**Objective:** Preserve, restore and reconnect the community to the place to perpetuate a living Hawaiian culture.

**Management Strategy:** Specific strategies are outlined below under their various topic areas and objectives.

#### 4.2.1.1 Hula Complex

The Hula Complex was highlighted by the MPAC as the number one priority for park management and restoration.

**Objective:** Establish management of the hula platform, Kauluapā'oa heiau and surrounding land and historic features as a park priority, recognizing its cultural significance, restoring the area as a "hula complex" and reconnecting cultural practitioners to a living resource.

**Management Strategy:** Engage the Cultural Advisory Group to guide all aspects of management of the hula complex including, access, maintenance and interpretation.

- The Cultural Advisory Group should be comprised of kupuna and representatives from the original Hā'ena families, those with expertise in cultural practices specific to sites and places within the park and cultural practitioners with knowledge specific to Hā'ena (see Section 5.0 of this report).

**Management Strategy:** Preserve and restore existing historic structures within the hula complex to support cultural activities.

- Restore Kauluapā'oa heiau and Keahualaka based on Kekahuna's map (requires agreement with the County of Kaua'i and review and coordination with SHPD).
- Maintain the foundation of the former Allerton house site for hula staging area.
- Maintain the Allerton caretaker's cottage in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act.

**Management Strategy:** Educate and enforce appropriate cultural protocols relating to the access and use of the hula complex.

- Hire knowledgeable staff trained in appropriate cultural practices to educate and enforce protocols.

- At least one, and preferably more than one, park staff should be equipped to implement the maintenance, interpretative, access and enforcement responsibilities associated with the hula complex.

**Management Strategy:** Limit access to the hula complex to cultural practitioners or by managed visits, in a program developed with the guidance of the Cultural Advisory Group.

**Management Strategy:** Develop a maintenance program for the physical upkeep of the hula complex.

- Set guidelines for the care of the hula platform and heiau, including invasive plant/tree removal and disposal as well as a system of reporting damage or incidents of vandalism.
- Organize a regular maintenance schedule, including organization of manpower consisting of work groups and/or park staff.

#### **4.2.1.2 Archaeological Features**

**Objective:** Preserve significant archaeological resources within the Hā'ena Archaeological Complex.

- Identify and prioritize archaeological features in need of maintenance and restoration.
- Utilize the existing body of knowledge as illustrated generally in Figure 4 – Archaeological Sensitivity Areas when siting new park development.
- Require archaeological testing prior to any physical alterations that require earth disturbing activities.

#### **4.2.1.3 Agricultural Complex**

**Objective:** Preserve, restore and reconnect the community to the agricultural complex maintaining it as a living archaeological and cultural system.

**Management Strategy:** Continue implementation of the lo'i restoration plan described by Major and Carpenter (2000).

- Continued archaeological inventory surveys as necessary to fully document the site.
- Design of water diversion and transmission system, with consideration of Limahuli Stream flows
- Remove vegetation, derelict vehicles and rubbish
- Restoration of lo'i and 'auwai, including installation of stream diversion and water transmission system; lo'i bank and rock wall reconstruction; 'auwai excavation and reconstruction

Management Strategy: Encourage community participation in the restoration of the agricultural complex.

- Continue curatorship or similar arrangement, allowing a community group to manage the restoration, planting, operation and maintenance of the complex
- Plant kalo and other culturally appropriate crops
- Provide managed access to the agricultural complex by making work days and tours available to the general public
- Rehabilitate the "Montgomery House" as a support facility for agricultural complex.

*Photo 10 – Lo'i Kalo*



#### 4.2.1.4 Burials

Management Strategy: Update the 1996 burial treatment plan, *Burial Treatment Plan: Hā'ena State Park, Hā'ena, Hanalei District, Island of Kaua'i*.

- Work with lineal descendants to update the burial treatment plan.
- Encourage the care of Cemeteries A and B by lineal descendants, by formalizing a maintenance agreement and limiting access to the cemeteries to descendants (or designated representatives) and park staff.
- Contact known lineal descendants or a designated representative in addition to SHPD and the Kaua'i Island Burial Council when human remains are discovered within Hā'ena State Park boundaries. Involve all three groups in the decision-making process involving the disposition of the remains.

Management Strategy: Restore dune system thereby restoring iwi kupuna.

- Study and implement best methods of dune restoration and natural sand replacement to protect burials and dune ecology.

#### 4.2.1.5 Loko

Management Strategy: Study the potential to restore Loko Kēʻē and Loko Naia.

- Perform an analysis of the public's benefits, costs and liabilities associated with restoring one or both of the loko. There may be potential for restoration for agricultural uses, fishponds or wildlife habitat.

#### 4.2.1.6 Poi Mill

Management Strategy: Study the potential to restore or re-build poi mill.

- Coordinate with the State Historic Preservation Officer to determine if any portion of the remaining structure is worthy of protection.

#### 4.2.1.7 Caves

Management Strategy: Provide interpretation to these unique geological and cultural resources.

- Ensure that interpretive devices are sited in safe and culturally sensitive locations.

#### 4.2.1.8 Access

Management Strategy: Design park facilities and management improve local community's access to cultural resources.

- Permit vehicular access to Kēʻē parking area for cultural practitioners, including hula halau; fishers; lineal descendants caring for cemeteries.
- Permit vehicular access to agricultural complex for persons working to clear, restore, plant and maintain the fields.

### 4.2.2 NATURAL RESOURCES

Objective: Preserve and restore Hāʻena State Park's unique natural resources in order to maintain the park as a living place.

Management Strategy: Prioritize natural resource restoration projects within the park and develop a plan for funding implementation, monitoring and maintenance.

- Consider initiating restoration activities first in the coastal areas occupied by the strand, ironwood and false kamani forest as these

areas present are the most important opportunity for restoration (Terry and Hart 2009).

- Restore riparian areas associated with Limahuli Stream to remove the closed canopy of alien tree species (rose-apple, waiawi and java plum) to allow more sunlight to the stream and its riparian zone.
- Consider restoration of native plants on the talus slopes and cliff faces where the ecology is most pristine and plant diversity is greatest.

Management Strategy: Forest restoration practices should seek to control the encroachment of invasive plants and encourage the growth and regeneration of native plant species.

- Remove invasive and alien plants and revegetate with native plants to restore the natural and cultural landscape as well as prevent/mitigate erosion and encourage stabilization where appropriate.
- Revegetation efforts should exclude invasive species, as well as employ species native to Hā'ena to the greatest degree possible.
- When restoring threatened and endangered plant species, obtain all plant material from licensed nurseries and maintain records to document their authenticity.
- Park personnel, DLNR experts, and volunteers should monitor the park periodically for encroachment of new invasive species and monitor expansion of existing areas.

Management Strategy: Park development and management should prevent impacts to native species, particularly those listed as Threatened or Endangered and include measures to control and limit invasive animal species.

- In order to prevent impacts to Hawaiian hoary bats, State Parks should restrict any cutting of large shrubs or trees to periods outside the April to August pupping period (raising their young).
- To reduce the potential for interactions between nocturnally flying threatened or endangered seabirds, any external lighting planned to be used during construction or within any completed projects must be fully-shielded and facing downward.
- State Parks should continue cooperation with federal, State of Hawai'i, and non-profit organizations that help protect Hawaiian monk seals from natural and human threats.
- State Parks should continue to cooperate with the Division of Aquatic Resources to keep new alien fish out of the 'auwai and Limahuli Stream and in ridding the stream of periodic invasions of swordtails, guppies, and other alien fish.



- Signage and other educational material should be developed and distributed to advise the visiting public about the value of native species and not to drop off pests or unwanted pets.
- Trash and recycling receptacles should be fitted lids prevent foraging by invasive animals such as cats, rats and dogs.

Management Strategy: Limit park development and activities within/near the park's most sensitive natural resource areas.

- Avoid new development and activities along Limahuli Stream so as to continue preservation of the water resource and habitat.
- Minimize disturbance to fragile habitats associated with Waiakapala'e and Waiakanaloa.
- Avoid new park development and activities within the coastal dunes so as to protect the natural movement inherent to coastal dune systems.
- Maintain restrictions (as implemented through the Department of Aquatic Resources) on motorized watercraft in Kē'ē lagoon.

Management Strategy: Maintain Class AA coastal water quality standards.

- For new park development, consider Low-Impact Development (LID) techniques and alternative storm drainage features to minimize or slow runoff into the ocean.
- Consider water quality in the design and maintenance of wastewater treatment systems. Conduct regular inspection and maintenance of wastewater systems at the public restrooms to prevent sewage seepage or spillage into the ocean or groundwater.
- Limit parking areas within the park in order to 1) reduce the input of brake dust and oil into the environment and 2) limit the amount of impervious surfaces within the park.
- Carefully design parking areas and apply best management practices to prevent the runoff of contaminants to streams and coastal waters.
- Conduct regular maintenance of, and apply best management practices to, the Kalalau trailhead to prevent unnecessary soil erosion, siltation, high turbidity, and possible coral mortality within the Kē'ē Lagoon and reef.
- Provide and regularly maintain an appropriate number of trash and recycling receptacles to reduce the amount of plastic and other solid waste that blows or gets washed into the ocean in storm runoff.
- Utilize non-chemical maintenance techniques and minimize the use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides wherever feasible.

**Management Strategy:** Prevent shoreline erosion by allowing natural tidal, current and wind processes to shape Hā'ena's shoreline.

- Study Hā'ena' specific natural dune building processes and restore or remove vegetation as appropriate to support dune restoration through natural processes.
- Design of future Hā'ena State Park facilities should employ the recent data and maps developed by the University of Hawai'i (UH) Coastal Geology Group (<http://www.soest.hawaii.edu/coasts/>).
- Comply with County of Kaua'i shoreline setback standards to calculate appropriate setbacks along the coastline.
- Prohibit shore protection structures.

**Management Strategy:** Protect and sustain the long-term viability of Hā'ena State Park's nearshore resources.

- Refer to the management guidelines and protocols for the Community-Based Subsistence Fishery Area anticipated to be established for Hā'ena by Hawai'i state law.
- Establish a program of long-term scientific monitoring of fish and invertebrate populations trends within park marine waters.
- Allow sufficient flexibility and insure long-term monitoring to employ the principal of adaptive management and allow changes to be made to permitting processes and management actions, as deemed appropriate based upon the results of long-term monitoring and catch statistics.

**Objective:** Recognize that many of the park's natural resources are culturally significant and contribute to high quality recreational opportunities.

**Management Strategy:** Park planning, particularly the location of trails and destinations, warning signage, and security personnel training and duties, must take into account balancing cultural propriety with recreation and ecosystem protection.

- Consult with the Cultural Advisory Group in development of any interpretive materials.
- Provide opportunities for observation of natural resources at locations that are not damaging to the environment.
- Initiate interpretation of Hā'ena's natural, cultural and archaeological resources with interpretive devices as appropriate.
- Consider impacts to scenic resources, recreational opportunities and cultural implications of restoration techniques when evaluating natural resource enhancement projects. Consult with the Cultural Advisory Group during project design.

### 4.2.3 SCENIC RESOURCES

**Policy:** Provide or restore access to scenic resources.

**Management Strategy:** Control and/or remove non-native, invasive trees that obscure views of scenic resources.

- Remove high canopy alien trees that obscure views of Makana, particularly from key vantage points.
- Remove alien trees located on the backslope of the dune between Kē'ē Beach and Loko Kē'ē to aid visual access to Kē'ē Beach. Tree removal at this location should be done in conjunction with dune restoration efforts.
- Remove alien plants and trees that undermine physical and visual access to Keahualaka Hula Platform.
- Remove alien trees between Kūhiō Highway and the cleared kalo lo'i. Replant with native shrubs such as hala (*Pandanus odoratissimus*).
- Support efforts to maintain the cleared lo'i and encourage efforts on the part of Hui Maka'āinana o Makana and other community groups to continue clearing and restoration of the lo'i.
- Monitor vegetation at the park entrance, particularly in the riparian zone associated with Limahuli Stream. Restore as necessary with native plants and trees so as to restore the landscape as well as maintain the integrity of Limahuli Stream.
- Selectively remove alien plants from the cemeteries in consultation with lineal descendants and Cultural Advisory Group to create an understated and respectful approach for visiting 'ohana.

**Management Strategy:** Design and enforce vehicle parking restrictions to improve the visual experience within the park.

- Reduce the number of vehicles utilizing Kūhiō Highway between the main parking area and Kē'ē Beach.
- Re-configure parking at the terminus of Kūhiō Highway to offer unobstructed views of Kē'ē Beach as visitors approach by foot or bicycle.

**Management Strategy:** Offer opportunities to access and view scenic resources that are safe and sensitive to cultural and natural resources.

- In order to prevent injury by rockfall, discourage visitors from standing, wading or swimming in Waiakanaloa and Waiakapala'e caves.
- Maintain ADA accessibility to the terminus of Kūhiō Highway.

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## 4.3 OUTDOOR RECREATION: OBJECTIVES & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES

### 4.3.1 OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL USES

**Objective:** Provide opportunities for quality outdoor recreation, with sensitivity to significant natural and cultural resources.

**Management Strategy:** Develop an orientation center to educate visitors about the sensitive cultural and natural resources and appropriate ways and locations to recreate.

- Require all first time visitors to attend an educational/orientation session at the orientation center to educate visitors as to safety precautions as well as sensitivity to natural and cultural resources.
- Utilize the orientation center facility as a staging area for group tours and community work days.

**Management Strategy:** Make the park a more bicycle and pedestrian-friendly environment.

- Reduce vehicle traffic along Kūhiō Highway from the main parking area to Kē'ē, inviting visitors to walk or bicycle into the park.
- No public vehicular traffic should be allowed on the beach.

**Management Strategy:** Continue Kē'ē Beach and lagoon recreational activities such as sunbathing, beach walking, swimming, snorkeling and SCUBA. However, manage ocean recreational activities to reduce impact to natural and cultural resources.

- Provide visitor education and guidance as to safe and conscientious conduct when enjoying the park's beaches and waters.
- Designate safe areas to swim within view of lifeguards.
- Recommend showers to rinse off any sunscreens prior to entering water.
- Continue lifeguard service and relocate lifeguard stand to improve lifeguards' ability to view the entire lagoon.

**Management Strategy:** Provide opportunities for picnicking in the park.

- Locate picnic areas in areas of previous disturbance, such as near the orientation center and avoid sensitive areas such as dunes.
- Install garbage and recycling receptacles with lids that discourage foraging animals in convenient proximity to picnic areas.
- Encourage visitors to pack out the trash they generate.

**Management Strategy:** Facilitate low-impact recreational uses such as birding and whale watching.

- Utilize orientation center for education and a staging area for nature-focused tours.
- Consider nature viewing opportunities when developing natural resource restoration projects within the park.

#### **4.3.2 RECREATIONAL FACILITY PLANNING**

**Objective:** Park planning, particularly the location of trails and destinations and warning signage, must take into account balancing recreation and ecosystem protection.

**Management Strategy:** When new recreational activities or developments are proposed, accommodate buffer zones around specific archaeological and cultural sites.

**Management Strategy:** Evaluate trail and pathway surfaces.

- ADA accessible trails constructed of firm and stable materials could be limited to areas within the park where subsurface soils are silty clays rather than sand to minimize excavation in archaeologically sensitive areas.
- Trail surfaces should be carefully evaluated due to proximity to the dune ecosystem, with considerations for minimizing excavation and natural dune movement.

#### **4.3.3 NĀPALI TRAILHEAD MANAGEMENT**

**Objective:** Facilitate safe and high quality access to Nāpali Coast State Wilderness Area.

**Management Strategy:** Develop a program for hiker check-in.

- Institute a system for mandatory check-in and check-out for overnight hikers. Consider locating check-in at the orientation center.
- Encourage self regulated sign-in and sign-out for day hikers at the trailhead.

**Management Strategy:** Provide parking for permit-holding overnight hikers.

- Consider reserving a dedicated number of parking spaces within the main parking area for overnight, permit-holding hikers.
- Consider a different parking fee structure for permit-holding, overnight hikers.

Management Strategy: Provide relevant opportunities for interpretation of the Nāpali Coast.

- Ensure that guided tours, if instituted, include interpretive curriculum reviewed by the Cultural Advisory Group.

#### **4.4 INTERPRETIVE THEMES: OBJECTIVES & MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES**

The rich natural, scenic, cultural, historic and archaeological resources of Hā'ena State Park lend themselves to interpretive opportunities and the perpetuation of Hawaiian traditions. Opportunities for interpretation within the park abound and specific resources that could benefit from interpretation were discussed previously in this report in Section 2.4.

Objective: Interpret the park's natural, scenic, cultural, historic and archaeological resources, through a program that acknowledges the significance of the park features and improves visitor experience.

Management Strategy: Develop a detailed interpretive plan with the guidance from the Cultural Advisory Group which includes but is not limited to:

- Provide interpretation that acknowledges the cultural and archaeological significance of Hā'ena State Park's resources.
- Interpret natural resources to promote an appreciation of resource sensitivity and hazards to ensure preservation of the resource and safety of the public.
- Appropriate places for quality outdoor recreation.
- Safety instructions to protect the public's welfare.

## **6.0 Implementation Plan**

The proposed implementation plan provides a list of administrative tasks as well as physical improvements that are required to execute the Master Plan. State Parks should review the proposed implementation plan on a regular basis and should adjust it and update it accordingly based on evolving park developments, resources and priorities.

### **6.1 ADMINISTRATIVE TASKS**

The following is a recommended list of the administrative tasks to be implemented to support the master plan.

#### **6.1.1 CULTURAL ADVISORY GROUP**

- Establish selection committee.
- Elect Cultural Advisory Group members.
- Train Cultural Advisory Group on duties/responsibilities.
- Hold meetings as necessary to carry out duties/responsibilities.

#### **6.1.2 ESTABLISHMENT OF MANAGEMENT ENTITY**

- Evaluate whether State Parks can implement Management Strategies or if an agreement or lease to a third party is warranted.
- Solicit proposals for management from third-party groups following State procurement requirements.
- Enter into agreement/lease with third-party, upon award.
- Develop a feedback mechanism to evaluate management effectiveness, address difficulties, capitalize on opportunities and adapt management techniques on a regular basis.

#### **6.1.3 ESTABLISHMENT OF ENTRANCE OR PARKING FEES**

- Review administrative rules for State Park entrance or parking fees.
- Provide public notice of fees to be established, including timeframe for implementation.
- Set aside adequate human resources to administer fee collection and enforcement.
- Secure necessary permits and construct any structures/pay stations.

#### **6.1.4 ESTABLISHMENT OF PARK STAFF**

- Develop job descriptions for all park staff.
- Develop a training manual.

- Commence hiring process.
- Implement training.

#### **6.1.5 DETAILED INTERPRETIVE PLAN**

- Develop a detailed interpretive plan.
  - Interpretive plan should be formulated with contributions from the Cultural Advisory Group and State Parks interpretive program staff. Consultation with cultural and natural resource experts along with visitor industry representatives will strengthen the interpretive plan.
  - Identify the priority needs of visitors, Hawaii residents and the local community and formulate the specific messages which are to be communicated to identified audiences.
  - Interpretive themes – educational goals, themes and related subthemes. The conceptual framework for the cultural and natural resource aspects of the park are outlined in Section 2.4 of this plan.
  - Develop criteria to determine which interpretation and education services are to be delivered to visitors without a charge and as fee for service.
  - Ensure data/information/knowledge collection systems are in place to inform interpretation and education product and message development.
  - Establish performance standards and identify the principal feedback mechanisms to be applied in service delivery monitoring.
  - Develop site signage and display plan that is consistent with the detailed interpretive plan including specific sign locations, materials, text and graphics.
  - Develop self-guided publications consistent with the detailed interpretive plan, including a visitor code of conduct and other printed materials. Establish a consistent design, complimentary content and a system of distribution.
  - Develop tours (self-guided and guided) consistent with the detailed interpretive plan.
  - Include an amendment clause to revise the interpretive plan as necessary.